TRIAL OF CUITEAU.

Washington, Nov. 17.—At 10:30 Secretary Blaine, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Walker Blaine, and Chief Clerk Brown entered the Court room, and were ushered to seats immediately in the rear of the counsel for the Government. A few minutes later the following statement was made by U. S. District Attorney Corkhill:

"May it please the Court and the gentlemen of the jury: The prisoner at the bar that stands before you is charged with the murder of James A. Garfield. Under any circumstances here rests grave and responsible obligations upon every msn who is called upon in the discharge of his duty and under the law to render a decision upon which depends the life of a fellow creature, and, while it is true the offense charged in the present case is no greater in charged in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequences to the prisoner than if by his act he had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the Rehumblest and most obscure citizen of the Republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact that an eminent character, whose life was taken, in eminent character, whose life was taken, his high official position and the startling commission of the crime, render the case of unusual and unparalled importance. It is the second time in our history that a citizen chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the high and responsible duties of President has fallen victim to a lawless assassin, but in the former case we were emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war. The country had been rasked by commetion and stirred by civil former case we were emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war. The country had been rasked by commotion and stirred by civil feud throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every house had mourned the loss of relatives or friends slain on the hotly contested battlefields of the Republic. It was a danger that thoughtful men had anticipated; it was a calamity that patriots feared; and when it came, with its dread consequence, it was accepted as one of the results of the then disordered and discordant condition of public affairs. But we had passed from the arena of war; the sword had been beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook; the country was united; peace reigned at home and abroad; there were no local dissensions; no intense strife; seed time and harvest had come and gone; the battlefields were redeemed from the havoc of their bloody contests, and were blossoming with the fruits of peaceful labor. Suddenly a startling fact was proclaimed throughout the land and around the world that the President of the United States had fallen a victim to the assassin's buillet at the Capital of the President of the United States had fallen a victim to the assassin's builet at the Capital of the Nation. Murder under all circumstances and upon all occasions is shocking. Life, of which we know so little and which we hold by so fragile a tenure, is dear to us all and when it is brought to a close not in the usual order and course of nature, but peculiarly by viclence. No matter what may be the condition of the person, the human mind is appailed with terror when a man holding a position of emisence and power falls, a causeless victim to a murderous stroke. We realze still more the awfulness of the deed which produces the result."

which produces the result."

Buring the time occupied by the District Attorney in delivering his argument, the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference and devoted himself to the morning papers—annsigue-

assumed an air of apparent indifference and devoted himself to the morning papers-annsignethem burriedly.

The argument was delivered by Col. Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears filling the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance, of the prisoner remained unchanged. Toward the close of the argument he laid his newspaper aside and leaned back in his chair, covering his eyes to conceal the emotion which he undoubtedly felt. He then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket and commenced writing in a hurried and nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in appreval or disapproval of the statements made in the argument of Corkhill: at one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the Court by Judge Porter, of the counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the care in the absence of the prisoner and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he would cause him to be removed. Guiteau in response said: "I will not do it again, your honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." [Laughter.]

Mis. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her little child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with, 'Mamma! mamma! what is the matter?' At the conclusion of Col. Corkhill's argument there was long and continued applause.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand

d applause. Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand the counsel for the Government, and tes-ed that he had known James A. Garfield m 1863 to the time of his death. On ing the depot on the morning of the sination, the President turned to say good-bye, but he insisted upon accompanying him to the cars. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and thinking there was some trouble touched the President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up his arm exclaiming: "My God! what is this?" The Secretary, continuing detailed the circumstances of the removal of the President to the White House and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which has been published heretofore. Guiteau he had requested to discontinue his visits. He did not see the assassin when he fired the fatal shot. Saw the body of President Garfield after his see the assassin when he fired the fatal shot. Saw the body of President Garfield after his death in Frankin Cottage at Elberon, New Jersey. Did not see the body after it was brought to Washington. A number of letters from the files of the State Department were then identified by Secretary Blaine as having been received from the prisoner, after which they were read by the District Attorney.

by the District Attorney.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon the resident minister from Venezuela described the shooting. The prisoner impressed him as wearing a look of fear. Scoville asked him how Guiteau wore his hat. Witness said on the side of his head. Guiteau interrupted with "that is false; I wear my hat this way," changing it from a jaunty style to perfectly straight) and added "I wear it this way and don't go sneaking around." Nothing further was elicited.

meaking around." Nothing further was elicited.

Mrs. Sarah B. White, matron of the Baltimore & Potomac waiting room, explained the circumstances of the assassination as heretofore published: I here recognize Guiteau as the person who fired the shot, and had seen him walking about the gentlemen's room before Garfield arrived. Did not see the pistol in the assassin's hands when she went to the President's assistance. Guiteau was only about 3 feet back of the President when he fired. Saw nothing remarkable about him except that he eyed laddies in the room. She said Guiteau wore his hat straight. The prisoner bowed apyroval. Robert A. Park, ticket agent at the Baltimore & Potomac, testified: He saw Guiteau the morning of July 2d. Saw the firing and rushed from the office into the corridor and seized Guiteau as he fied and held him till the policeman relieved him. He did not see the first shot. His testimony was unshalten by sharp questioning.

Blaine cross examined, testified as to the locality of the shooting, pointing out on a diagram of the Baltimore & Potomac depot the spot on which the shooting occurred. He had received numerous letters from the prisoner persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign. The letters were doubtless destroyed with other campaign debris. Regarding Guiteau's visits to the State Department the Secretary said he was one of perhaps forty applicants on the days he came, and that he suffered the disappoir timent of the rest. He at no time noticed anything which would have indicated the derangement of Guiteau; and Scoville, in questioning Blaine, referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson and requested that the Secretary explain the situation as it existed. Secretary Blaine answered a number questions the subject of the resignation enators Conkling and Platt, and the contraversy in the New York Legislature, and upon being further questioned, suggested that he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired. Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, asying that he desired to show the feeling of bitterness in political circles with a view to proving the bearing it ha upon the prisoner's mind, and in reply to fur ine cross examined, testified as to the lo-

estion, but Scoville paid no attention "5 his client.

The prisoner, as he was being taken from the room, addressed his counsel in a violent and a gry manner, making use of such expressions as "There is going to be a big row" and "I am going to have a fight."

But the Deputy Marshal prevented any fur-ther demonstration. Before the reasion was re-med Guiteau (who had just be n brought in by the officers), said: "Will your Honor allow

me to address the Court a moment, in spite of counsel, I have a right here, which should be recognized. I want to state my position."

Judge Cox—You cannot be heard now. The

Judge Cox.—You cannot be heard now. The Court is satisfied with your counsel.
Prisoner.—But I am not. I think it an outrage to have incompetent counsel forced upon me. Scoville is doing splendidly. I most distinctly appreciate his services. I want a chance to defend myself, and there will be a row all the way through if I don't have it. (All this time Gulteau was resis ing the efforts of the officers to make him take his seat and was talking in his usual jerky disconnected way.) I am not satisfied with this business, (striking the table with his fist, and I will not have it."
Judge Cox said severely, "if you do not keep. Judge Cox said severely, "If you do not keep silence I will have you removed." Prisoner—"I do not care if you do. The American people have something to say about this matter. It is an outrage that I should not be heard in my own defense."

Judson W. Wheeler, of Virginia, George W. Adams, publisher of Evening Star and

It is an outrage that I should not be heard in my own defense."

Judson W. Wheeler, of Virginia, George W. Adams, publisher of Evening Star, and Jacob P. Smith, jan.to of the railroad depot, testified to the circumstances of the shooting.

I the Court then adjourned until to-morrow. Washington, Nov. 18.—Long before the hour of the opening of the Criminal Court several hu dred ladies and gentlemen assembled in the cast, in corridors and patiently awaited admission to the Court room.

At 9 o'clock the prison van drove up, and Guiteau, clutching a large bundle of papers. In his manacled hands, was shuffled hurriedly into the building. There was a marked absence of noisy demonstrations on the part of the bystanders, yet Guiteau plainly betrayed the fear of andden violence which always marks his movements whenever he deems himself at all exposed to danger. He was taken to the prisoner's room, and devoted himself to the reading of papers.

At 9:30 the seats reserved for the general public were entirely filled—four-fifths of them being filled with ladies.

Upon the opening of the Court, Scoville requested the Court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving the public his unauthorized communications, and also to prevent annoying interruptions by the prisoner in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demonded that Scoville should go out of the case; that he was no criminal lawyer, and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the Court, to Scoville in deavored to explain to the Court, to Scoville in the balliffs, he shouled: "You mindy your business, you confounded fools; you and got to sense." The Court agrin stated to the prisoner, in decided terms, that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence. To this Guiteau shouled excitedly: "I don't care if you do. The Court in bane will reverse you, and I will get a trial. You have got no right to remove me."

The

remove me."

The court replied, in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincer ty: "Very well, I shall do so if you persist in any more dis-

well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance, and there are precedents in this court
for such rulings."

A whispered consultation between Guiteau
and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet
and devoted himself to his papers.

District Attorney Corkhill then offered in
evidence certain letters which were yesterday
read to Blaine and identified by him. Ed. A.
Wagner was then called as a witness, but failed
to respond.

Joseph K. Sharpe was then sworn: Did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape and witnessed the arcest.

Several witnesses were then examined who minutely described the shooting and Guiteau's actions. One witness beard him say, as he was being taken to jail, "I am a stalwart and Arthur is now President."

The District Attorney produced a pistol and showed it to the depot policeman, who was on the stand. The latter readily identified it as the one taken from Gulteau. The pistol was examined by the jury.

Edmund D. Dubarry witnessed the shooting and described the scenes connected therewith In his opinion Guiteau had a bad face. Beoville desired this portion of the evidence be taken and stricken out, unless witness would state in what particular feature the prisoner had

Witness insisted that was his impression from Witness insisted that was his impression from
the prisoner's general appearance.
Scoville then, quite sharply: "I don't want
any opinions from you. Have you ever expressed an opinion on this case?"
Witness—"I have, sir, frequently."
"Have you ever said you thought the prisoner ought to be hung?"
Witness (in a most emphatic manner) "I have
most decidedly."

Patrick Kearney, policeman-I first saw the ner at 8:45 A. M., July 2d. He was talk with two hackmen who were 'bucking' a jo from him, as we call it.

The witness described minutely the arrival of The witness described minutely the arrival of the President's carriage and the entrance into the depot. His evidence in this particular exactly corroborated that of Secretary Blaine's. Soon after the President passed into the depot he heard shots, and rushing in he setzed a man who was running out. The man said, "I want General Sherman to have these papers."

Recess was then taken and upon reassembing Guiteau addressed the Court with. "Your Hon or, Judge Magruder. of Maryland, has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to write to him to meet me here Monday morning. I don't know if Seoville knows anything about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splen-

want him in the case. Scoville is doing sold didly but I want him to have assistance. This is the only way I can get anything before the public—to announce it in court."

No objection was offered, and Guiteau was apparently satisfied and busied himself with writing, occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man, and that he wanted him in the case.

man, and that he wanted film in the case.

John Taylor and Aquilla Barton, colored hack drivers, testified relative to Guiteau's wish to hire a hack of them to take him to the cemetery. Barton said that "the prisoner did not look at all excited or act peculiar. He was perfectly cool, and told me to keep cool and not get excited, that he knew what he was looking for. I think he looks a little thiner than he

for. I think he looks a little thiner than he did."

Guiteau, who appeared interested and amused at the witness' replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I had to-day the first square meal since the second of July." This saily raised a laugh in which Guiteau joined heartily. Witness said. "There were two two shots and you were running from the direction of the shooting. I will arrest you. Some gentleman said, "That is the man who shot the President." I had my club in my hand and thought of hitting him. I then thought about the Grand Jury, and did not hit him." After a few questions had been asked the witness by Scoville, Guiteau, who had been closely following the evidence, exclaimed, "Your honor, will you allow me to ask this witness a few questions! He comes nearer the truth than any of them." A whispered consultation between Scoville and Guiteau then ensued, when the former asked the witness: "Were you at all excited when you made the arrest!" Witness began to make a statement, and a repetition of his evidence when Guiteau interrupted, saying: "You were the first man who took hold of me, Mr. Officer. I had not moved. I had just put my pistol up." A colloquy then ensued between Guiteau and the witness which created some amusement but was not interrupted by the Court. Witness admitted that Guiteau did not altempt to run away.

During one of Guiteau's police court paroxysms to-day he spoke as follows about Sco-

teau did not attempt to run away.

During one of Guiteau's police court paroxyams to-day he spoke as follows about Scoville: "Last night he spent an hour in jail with me and showed a different spirit from now. I do not propose to put my case in his hands. He is no lawyer and no politician. I want first-class talent in this business, and I'm going to have it or there's going to be trouble. Mind your business," he continued fiercely struggling with the depu y marshals, who were trying to suppress him.

Scoville—Yesterday the prisoner told me be ad another communication he intended to give "I don't care a snap about its going out,"

"I don't care a snap about its going out," interjected the prisoner, excitedly.

"That settles it."

"Keep quiet!" said Scoville, angrily. I told him that in order to keep it from getting into the hands of the reporters I would see him in the jail about it. I went to the jail and he kept it in his pocket."

"I gave it to you myself," broke in Guiteau. "I went there," continued Scoville, "and spent an hour, suggesting different points to prevent it from getting out."

"You've got the document and you can keep it! "exclaimed the prisoner. Seoville it!" exclaimed the prisoner. Seoville was evidently getting disgusted with the prisoner seoville, inquiringly, "I represent myself here, was the loud reply of the prisoner. Seoville was evidently getting disgusted with the prisoner's conduct, and in tones of injured income as all to the Court: "I do not propose to be interrupted here by the prisoner every day, nor to spenn an hour or two at the jail every day to prevent the prisoner from giving out communications."

Struggling with the deputy marshals, Guiteau exclaimed wildly, addressing Scoville, speaking very rapidly: "You are no criminal lawyer, and I have no confidence in your capacity. I pro-

one to get two or tarce of the first-class law-irs in America to manage my case, and I want is my a word upon the law," addressing the ours. 'If you expel me from the Courtroom, as Court in han will reverse you. If the ours puts me out, confounded fools, you," to the guards, and struggling desperately with he marshals, who were trying to force him into

the marshals, who were trying to force him into the seat from which he had half risen.) "The Court will understand that he will be reversed in the Court in bane. Mind your own business: you ain't got no sense," (again turning upon the deputies and arguing violently with them several seconds.)

The Court—On several occasions in the courts of the United States the prisoner has been, on account of disorderly conduct, removed from the court, and the case continued in his absence. It was done in this very Court in the case of Lawrence.

dence on that point they must do so before they close.

Davidge—We think otherwise, and we will set according to our own convictions of what is proper. The defense has made no opening.

Scoville—"I give you notice now before you close your proofs. I simply want to make it a matter of record."

"Judge Cox—"I understand."

Here followed the testimony of witnesses connected with the departments in relation to Guiteau's search for office, and the reading of letters addressed by him to the President and beads of departments, after which the court

Washinoton, Nov. 19.—The crowd about the court house this morning was far greater than upon any former day. It was with the greatest of difficulty that those whose presence were needed in the court room could gain admission. To avoid an otherwise inevitable scramb'e it was found necessary to issue cickets of admission, and only ticket-holders are permitted to enter. At 9:40 the doors were opened and in a few minutes every seat was occupied, the larger proportion of spectators being ladies. Guiteau arrived at 9 o'clock, and without a particular demonstration on the part of the crowd, was taken at once to the prisoners' room, where he ate a hearty b calcast and expressed himself well satisfied with the progress of his case.

Court opened without incident, and George C. Maynard, electrician, was put on the stand and testiff of to loaning Guiteau ten dollars one WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The crowd about th

C. Maynard, electrician, was put on the stand and testifi d to loaning Guiteau ten dollars one time and fifteen another.

Guiteau protested against this line of evidence, and did not think it anybody's business whether he owed \$25, or some one owed him; "Maynard is a good f llow, and I owe him \$25; that is all t ere is in it."

District Attorne: Corkhill desired to prove by the witness that Guiteau borrowed the fifteen dollars with which he bought the revolver.

On cross-examination witness thought Guiteau

teen dollars with which he bought the revolver.

On cross-examination, witness thought Guiteau looked se dy and hungry. The prizoner showed much feeling and frequently interpreted the witness by asserting that he lived in first-class style and wore a seventy dollar suit of clothes. He knew pienty of public men and had all the money he wanted. His mentel condition, not his physical, was at fault. He had a big load on his mind about that time.

John O'Meura testified to selling a pistel to

had a big load on his mind about that time.

John O'Meara testified to selling a pistol to Guiteau. He coold not identify it as there were thousands just like it. The charges were then drawn from the revolver, at the suggestion of the counsel and much to the relief of the audience. Pending the examination of the pistol Guiteau desired to announce to the Court that he invited John B. Townsend, of New York, and Leonard Swett and L. S. Trude, of Chicago to assist him. New York, and Leonard Swett and L. S. Trude, of Chicago, to assist him. There was plenty of brains on the other side and he desired as much on his side in the interest of justice. "Another matter," he continued, "I desire to call the attention of the court to, is, that there are a number of disreputable characters in the court and that some threats of violence have been made during the week past. I have no fears for my personal safety. The Chief of Police has kindly furnished me a body guard, and I wish to notify all evil disposed persons that if they attempt to harm me my guard will shoot them down. That is all there is about it."

down. That is all there is about it."

Then nodding to the reporters he added: "Reporters, put that down." Col. A. S. Stockwell was the next witness He began to detail occurrences at the depot when Scoville interposed, acknowledging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted, "No, your Honor, we acknowledge the shooting but not

Col. Rockwell briefly stated the facts within his knowledge and without a cross examination he was followed by Gen. D. G. Swaim. Gen. Swaim was at Elberon when the shoot-ing occurred. Witness describes briefly his as-sociation with the President during his filness. An impressive scene occurred during his testi-mony.

An impressive scene occurred during his testimony.

"What were the President's last words?" asked Mr. Corkhill.

"His last words," replied the witness, with emotion, "were 'Oh, Swaim."

Dr. D. W. Bliss was then called. Witness gave a narrative covering from the time he was called to the President's side (15 or 20 minutes after he was shot) until his death. The immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage. Witness then explained minutely the character of the wound, using the upper portion of the wired skeleton for the purpose of illustration, and detailed at great length the progress and symptoms of the case. Pending the arrival of the fractured vertebræ, which the District Attorny announced had been sent for, witness was subjected to a lengthy examination, the supposed object being to lay the foundation for the theory of mal-practice, which Guiteau missist must be made the foundation stone of the defense.

Gense.

Quite the sensation of the trial was produced when the District Attorney suddenly drew from the pasteboard box upon his table a settion of human backbone, and, holding it upinquired: "Do you recognize this, doctor!" The audience hung breathless upon the answer as the witness, in measured tones, replied: "I do; it is a portion of the vertebra of the late President James A. Gardield." The vertebra was then handed to the jury and the character and extent of the injury explained to them. Dr. Bliss was followed with the closest attention on the part of the entire audience, with some exceptions. Guiteau devoted himself to his papers, only occasionally glancing up with the air of a man being bored with a recital in which he could have no possible interest. After the vertebra had been returned to the Dis rict Attorney's table Scoville reach dover and requested an opportunity of examinto the Dis rict Attorney's table Scoville reach dover and requested an opportunity of examining it. It was handed to him, and Guiteeu, who sat immediately on his right, examined it closely as Scoville turned it over and from side to side. He made no move to teuch it, however, and gave not the slightest indication of any feeling other than casual curiosity. The examination of the witness was progressing when the hour for recess arrived.

the hour for recess arrived.

After the recess a long and tedious cross-examination of Dr. Bliss took place. Upon its conclusion the District Attorney inquired of the defense if they proposed to pursue the same course of examination with the rest of the medical witnesses, and upon Robinson's replying. "About the same," announced to the Court that the prosecution had expected to close today, but under the circums ances they did not deem it advisable to introduce another witness. Guiteau here attempted to say something, when the District Attorney, bowing with mock gravity, continued: "If Mr. Guiteau will permit me, your Honor, I will move an adjournment." Guiteau appeared to relish it pleasantly, and, nodding, replied: "Oh, certainly, you shall have a full chance." The Court adjourned.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Guiteau arrived in the van at nine o'clock, having an escort of three mounted policemen in addition to two of-deers in the van. He was at once taken to his room, where he breakfasted and read the morning papers. He seemed to have recovered entirely from his scare. He a tributed his seespe saturday to the interposation of the Deity, and desired his bearers to understand that he was not afraid to die if the Deity desired it, but he

did not want to be shot down like a dog, be'ere do 't want to interfere with your theory, bu be had time to fully vindicate his conduct in a your facts are false. I want the jury to undercourt of justice.

to my a word upon the form the Courtroom, the Court in bane will reverse you. If the Court in bane will reverse you. If the Court in bane will reverse you are got not sense," (again turning upon the deputies and arguing violently with them court will understand that he will be reversed in the Court in bane. Mind your own business; you afn't got no sense," (again turning upon the deputies and arguing violently with them several seconds.)

The Court—On several occasions in the court of the United States the prisoner has been, on the United States the prisoner has been, on the United States the prisoner has been, on the court, and the case continued in his absence. It was done in this very Court in the case of Lawrence. Prisoner—(Interrupting and striking the table with his fist)—It is totally fliegal, and not a Caurt in America—

The Court—I will not resort to that unless its necessary, but I admonish the prisoner in advance if the case require it will be done. I have had only the court in bane will reverse you and give me a new trial.

The Court (severely)—We will not talk about the first of the best lawyers in_America, and I way," exclaimed the prisoner as a parting shot, and he then relapsed into comparative quiet.

In the afternoon examination Byron Andrews was called to the stand simply to identify himself as a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Occan. He has received no papers from the prisoner, and did not know him.

While waiting for another witness, Scoville—I stand the prospection on the stand simply to identify himself as a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Occan. He has received no papers from the prisoner, and did not know him.

While waiting for another witness, Scoville—I stand the prospection on the stand simply to identify himself as a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Occan. He has received no papers from the prospection. If they intend to introduce evidence on that point they with the stand simply this, that by the physician's own the ease of the prospection of the prisoner as a parting shot,

The District Attorney then called Doctors Woodward and Lamb, who testified to the character of the wound and that it was a mortal one. They identified the ball which was exhibited to the jury as the one they had taken from the body of President Garfield. The prosecution then rested their case and Guiteau was allowed permission to be heard in opening his defense.

Guiteau's manner seems to have undergone a marked change since the early days of the trial and during the delivery of his short speech this was particularly noticeable. At the conclusion be settled back in his chair with an air of exhaustion and rested his head upon his hand wearlly while a corresponding expression appeared upon his face.

wearily while a corresponding expression appeared upon his face.

Scoville in his address said that the jury should note carefully the expert witnesses, hear their testimony, see how they stand the examination and cross-examination and then come to the best conclusions possible. The difficulty would come when the jury came to weigh the evidence on both sides. The jury should then consider that the experts on the part of the government were being paid \$100 or \$200 a day, and that even these scientific men have not reached that height beyond passion and feeling and the love of money as that those things could have no influence whatever on their feelings or their judgments. On the other hand not a single expert witness for the defense would be paid, and their testimony, if in favor of the prisoner, would expose them to the condemnation and ostracism in the community where they live. These things should be considered in weighing expert testimony. The popular feeling against the prisoner had been shown in three separate attacks upon his life, the last being commended by the newspapers all over the country; that attacks upon his life, the last being commended by the newspapers all over the country; that the popular feeling would also show itself in the testimony of expert witnesses. He contrasted his own inexperience in criminal cases with the experience and ability of the opposing counsel, and in view of this disparity he 'sked the jury to be considerate and candid to she defense; still he did not ask for any odds when it came to questions of fact. He expected the defense would erect an impregnable wall and fortress which all the powers of the other side could not shake. If he came short in this he knew he could rely confidently on the Court's learning, integrity and sense of justice. With this array of facts which he would present to an honest jury and upright index he felt he was not entirely at a disadvantage.

Scoville then addressed the jury at considerable length. Much, he said, had been introduced in evidence thus far which to his mind should have no bearing upon the case. All men share the same opinion relative to the suffering of the President. It was not pleasant to contemplate these things, and when they were presented to the jury they must exercise influence. The only question, however, for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner killed the Prescent, and whe her at the time he was in such a condition mentally as to render him responsible for the action. The speaker, with no attempt at ornatorical effects, presented in a plain matter-of fact manner the points which he proposed to make, and upon which the defense would rely. Without concluding the opening address, Scoville requested the court to allow him further time and to permit him to finish to-norrow. This was granted and court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Guiteau was brought. Gurned.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Guiteau was brought nto the court room shortly after 10 o'clock, and Scoville resumed his argument.

into the court room shortly after 10 o'clock, and Scoville resumed his argument.

He called the attention of the jury to the pleas set up by the defense, insanity, and discussed at great length the growth and changes of public opinion upon the subject of insanity, and its treatment by the court when set up as a defense in criminal cases. He cited numerous cases and rulings in several noted ones. He claimed that the plea of insanity having been set up by the defense, the burden of the proof rested with the prosecution. At one point in the argument Scoville, in detailing the more enlightened treatment of the insane now in vogue at asyluma, said: "In other words, those in charge of asylums act with a little more reason than do the immates." This sally seemed to amuse Guiteau immensely, and a broad smile broke over his features, which reappeared two or three times, as if his mind recurred to the prejudice which undoubtedly existed against the plea of insanity generally and especially in the case of the prisoner. He said the newspapers had intimated that Guiteau was only feigming insanity, and such seemed to be the general theory of the public. Guiteau turned uneasily in his chair, and with quick, nervous articulation said: "I never feign: I act myself, sane or insane." Without noting the interruption, Scoville alluded to the arrest of a man at the time of President Hayes inauguration who was sent to the insane asylum. This man, he said, had as carefully made his arrangements to kill President Garfield, and but for bis arrest might have succeeded. There was just as much ground to indicate Guiteau is insanity. "Why." said Scoville, "even President Garfield said, "Why did this man do it! He must have been insane." Blaine must have believed Guiteau insane."

must have been insane." Blaine must have believed Guiteau insane."

Col. Corkhill here arose, and with much emphasis said: "If you will allow me, Mr. Scoville, the President never said he thought he was insane—he thought him sane all the time. Blaine never thought him sane all the time. Blaine never thought him sane. He has said under oath that he helleved him to be sane. Scoville explained that he spoke from information derived from the newspapers, and would not take an issue on that statement. He then took up the history of the Guiteau family, who were of Huguenst extraction, and who had, he said, retaine it to the present day as marked and characteristic the sturdy adherence to the religious connections which caused the expatriation of the Huguenots. He asserted that insanity was hereditary in the family, and went on to give the story of Guiteau's life in detail. Guiteau appeared to be satisfied until Ecoville plainly intimated that lack of capacity on Guiteau's part had reduced hie law practice to collections and had debts, Guiteau winced and broke out with "I brought a great many suits, and generally gave them all they wanted on the other side."

After a moment of quasi explanation to the prisoner, Scoville was about to proceed when Guiteau apparently appealed, waved his hand pleasantly to Scoville and said, "Go on, Mr. Scoville, that's an interesting story and is correct in detail." Gontinuing, Scoville said in effect that Guiteau made a good living and supported his family at this time, and paid his nust have been insane." leved Guiteau insane."

rect in detail." Gontinuing, Scoville said in effect that Guiteau made a good living and supported his family at this time, and paid his debts. Guiteau broke out with, "I had first-class references as well as my personal appearance, and so I got business. Besides that, I had no bad habits of any kind."

To filmstrate Guiteau's freaks and as an indication of his insanity, Scoville related his rambling attempt to make a speech upon certain occasions. When he had been assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner on trial, Guiteau again interrupted in an excited manner and shouted: "That's absolutely fa'se. I never tried a case with Charles Reed in my life. I

your facts are false. I want the bury to understand my recularities. That's all right. There are a good many people who will swear I am insane." (Recess.)

After recess Scoville resumed his story of the life of Gui enn, using the expression "mentally incompetent."

After recess Scoville resumed his story of the life of Gui'eau, using the expression "mentally incompetent."

Guicau exclaimed, "Not true, and can't be shown. I always teil the truth. I had brains enough, but my mind was devoted to theology; that is why I ran behind. There's no money in the theology business. I'm out of that now," Scoville related an incident of Guiteau's life, which friends thought indicated insanity. Guiteau said warmly, "I have heard that story before, and it is absolutely false. Don't tell any such stuff again." Scoville related Guiteau's experiences during the Moody and Sankey revivals, and his efforts and failures and lack of appreciation shown hy his audiences. Guiteau thus explained: "New ideas on that subject—they had not got to them at that time. I had ideas, but no reputation, and the ideas would not draw." It was Guiteau's belief that he was serving the Lord, and it was the Lord's business to pay the debts incurred in his service. Guiteau laughingly said: "I dea/headed from Toledo to Chicago, on the impression my appearance made with the conductors; got put off twice, though." Scoville, while describing Guiteau's religious experiences, was frequently interrupted by the prisoner with "I left a \$5,000 law business to do that work, and you all know how I made out with it;" and again, "the same kind of business the apostic Paul was engaged in; he got his pay, and I expect to get mine some time out of that book I wrote; I used to go around the streets selling my lectures; the people thought I was a book agent, and I was happier when do of that book I wrote; I used to go around the streets selling my lectures; the people thought I was a book agent, and I was happier when do-lng that work than ever before. I was working for the Lord, not for money." Scorille then alluded to Guiteau's suscepti-bility to the influence of women; said he would talk to any woman as long as she would listen to him.

"That's not true!" shouted Guiteau. "I put a notice in my autobiography that any lady who wanted to correspond with me, who would send ber address, if she was all right, would be well received. And to this notice I got a response from a lady worth \$10,000. That was not bad, was it?"

was it?"
Scoville continued: "It is true, as he says, that notice brought one response, which shows that there is one woman in the United states who has probably lost her reason also." The prisoner angrily exclaimed: "I wrote her two letters and she wrote me two. You (to Scoville) suppressed the rest. I have been looking for a response to my last letter for three weeks, and I am certain you have lied about it. I tell you so publicly. You can't fool me. am going to follow her."

Scoville-"The letters he wrote I did Send. Guiteau (angerly striking the table with his fist)—No, you did not send them. I knew you had lied about it. That's not the first lie you

fist)—No, you did not send them. I knew you had lied about it. That's not the first lie you have told.

The Court (sternly)—Be quiet.

District Attorney—Scoville knows that if there ever were any such letters they never can reach the jury, and this attempt to get into public colloque with this man is reprehensible. Let this man play his part when the time comes.

The Prisoner (gesticulating wildly)—I'm not playing a part. I know Scoville was lying.

Scoville—I understand this evidence is coming, that it is perfectly competent.

"As a general thing testimony obtained from lying is not competent," retorted the prisoner. Scoville—I will not leply to Corkhill at present for his instinuction. When the time comes for argument he will get his answer. (Applause). I had considered, continued Scoville, that this evidence was complete.

Prisoner—You will not have any success from the Lord by lying. You lie, you lie. I've found you out. When a man lies to me orce I never believe him scain. You have lied to me once, and that is played out.

The prisoner seemed convulsed with passion, and disregaried the efforts of his brother and sister to quiet him.

Scoville—All I want in this case is that the truth shall prevail.

Guiteau—That's what I want, and I'm going

Scoville—All I want in this case is that the truth shall prevail.

Guiteau—That's what I want, and I'm going

to have it.

Scoville (to the jury)—If you believe I produce any item of evidence for theatrical effect and without an earnest conviction that it is just and proper to be done I want you not only to reject it, bur to charge it against me with tenfold effect in your final verdict. [Applause.] The prisoner was called when a boy—Guiteau—"Julius Casar." I never liked that name and do not have it—too much negro about it.

t.

Scoville—The name as I understand it was Julius Charles."
Prisoner—My legal name is Charles Guiteau. Scoville then proposed to read a bundle of leters written by Guiteau, dating back to 1858, as showing the bent of his mind.

The District Attorney objected to their introduction as not connected with the crime.
Prisoner—We will show they are authentic.

The Judge admitted the letters, which Sco-ville read, most of them being addressed to Mrs. Scoville and some to himself. Those of the earliest date, '55, show nothing peculiar, but gradually they drift into regular turn, quoting scriptural texts and appealing to his sister to turn to God. This feature is marked after he has gone to the Oneda community, the first letter from which place is dated Feb. 16, 18— In this he defines and supports the doctrines of the community.

orgot that letter; it is a very good representa-ive of the influence under which I lived for six The last letter; it is a very good representative of the influence under which I lived for six
years. I was not aware of its existence."

The last letter from Onelda was dated October, 1860, and stated his views had changed;
that he desired to leave the Community and go
to New York to qualify for a position in some
bank and asking Scoville to send him \$50.

Prisoner—I was recovering from my insanity
then, asd getting as ay from their evil influence.
I was getting my eyes open, and away from
those miserable people. I had been six years a
subject to their fanaticism.

Scoville explained letters of the prisoner that
were burned in the Chicago fire. The next letters read were from New York and Brooklyn in
1867 and 1868. There were no striking peculiarities in any of these letters, except where they
dealt with religious subjects.

Adjourned.

American Wild Geese.

This bird is called by foreign writers the Canada goose. It breed in the arctic region, and speeds south on the approach of winter; and its mil ations north are the signs of returning bring. Wilson gives us the following

ful account of this bird: "I have yer visited any quarter of the car where the inhabitants are not far acquainted with the passing at passing of the wild goose. The opinion here is that they are on way to the lakes to breed; but the inhabitants on the confines of the lakes are equally ignorant with en selves of the particular breeding plate of these birds. There their jour north is but commencing, and how far it extends it is impossible for us at ent to ascertain."

Wild geese are regarded by who have kept them, nearly as god and profitable as the domestic goose, which it exceeds in size, and especially in the quantity and quality feathers; even the half-bloods sharn a superiority in that respect. Wild pairing with common domestic produce hybrids which are not frettal; although they will lay eggs, yet eggs will not hatch. The flight lasts from the mide to the middle of Novem nal flight from the middle of the middle of May. The co.

weight is about ten pounds.

The people around Hudson's greatly depend on these birds, and favorable seasons kill three or for thousand, which are packed up for fu-ture use.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop-Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I sm giad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she had remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Pau.—Ploneer Press.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the capital of American banks invested in coreign countries can be taxed by the United

The interesting and scholarly papers contributed by Mr. B. F. DeCosta, to the Magazine of American History, which on their appearance were recelved by American and European scholars with the warmest approval, have been reprinted in a thin quarto volume, on heavy paper, with maps and illustrations. As there are but fifty copies of this work for sale, collectors desiring to secure copies, should order them at once. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, are the publishers.

Acting Postmaster General Hatton has just announced a decision to the effect that matter produced by handstamp, type-writer, or copy-press is all prima facie subject to first-class rates of postage, but that this presumption may be removed by the examination of the matter produced by the processes named, the question to be determined in each case being whether or not the matter is intended for use only between two parties upon subjects personal to themselves.

Assistant Postmaster General Hatton has decided that publishers of matter admirted in the mails as second class may print upon the side of a postal card intended for communication bills, Lawyer & Notary Public, receipts and orders for subscription to their publication or publications, and may also print the address of such pub lisher upon [the address side of the card and enclose the same in second class matter. It is also decided that the old rule that matter of a lower grade may be enclosed with that of a higher is proper. It authorizes printed matter to be enclosed fin merchandise and authorizes printing on a tag attached to a sample or on the sample it-

Nearly a year ago experts were sent out by the Department of Agriculture to examine and report upon the contagious diseases which were said to prevail among domestic animals, and especially in herds of cattle in Iowa, Illiois and Missouri. The report of this commission is mecroorated in the annual report of the Department just issued. From it we learn that the epidemic, which as supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, prevailed most in herds which had received large accessions of calves from Eastern dairy farms, and that these in troduced animals suffered most from the disease. Post-mortem examinations were made in a number of cases, but no traces of pleuro-pneumonia were found. The disease from which the animals had died was pronounced to be phthisic pulmonalic, or what is commonly called

The World's Carrying Trade. From a recent comparative statement

it appears that, omitting vossels of les than fifty tons measurement, Europe possesses 42 tons to every 1,000 inhabitants, America 49, and Australia 79, while Asia and Africa have only 2 tons per 1,000. Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with a tonnage of 2,647,373; this is succeeded by London, with 2,330,688, and Glasgew with 1,432,364; New York comes next, with 1,156,676 tons. The nine leading ports of Great Britain have a tonnage of 8,724,123, while the first four ports of the United States have only 1,976,940. St. John, New Brunswick, is in this respect as important as Boston or Charleston, and more so than Philadelphia, Great Britain and Ireland possess a gross tonnage of nearly 12,000,000 sailing vessel tons, and with the tonnage of her colonies the British flag covers 14,000,000 tonnage out of the total existing world's tonnage of 27,000,000. The United States, 20 years ago, carried 66 per cent. of their foreign trade in their own bottoms, whereas now they carry something less than 18 per cent.

Buttons are more beautiful than ever. Ty new silver filigree are of Italian aracter, or they are made very open, and show underneath colored satin grounds. Metal buttons and those of composition have every possible shade of color. Dark pearls divided in half are set upon a surface with the effect of embossing.

Cloth suits are fashionably finished in tailor fashion, with several rows of silk stitching.

An old lady who has sevel somarried daughters feeds them on fisbecause it is rich in phosphorous, a. phosphorous is the essential thing in making matches

A New Jersey widow a clairvoyant, and her income increased to sixty. It just shows that a man begrudges a quarter he pays for washing his shirt, while he will cheerfully give a dollar to stick his nose into the other world before the show begins.

fresh was the see are found in pond and r. mussel, thich seed children throughout the country on amuse themselves in catching. yer fancying they are edibio clams but a few years, though perfect pec nens of fine lustre are as valuable as oyster pearls.

Some people suffer for years from weak kid-neys and torpid bowels and liver. If you know such a person tell them that Kidney-Wort is a certain cure. It can now be had in either liquid form or or as a dry vegetable powder. The same effect either way.—Evanse'le Tribune.

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